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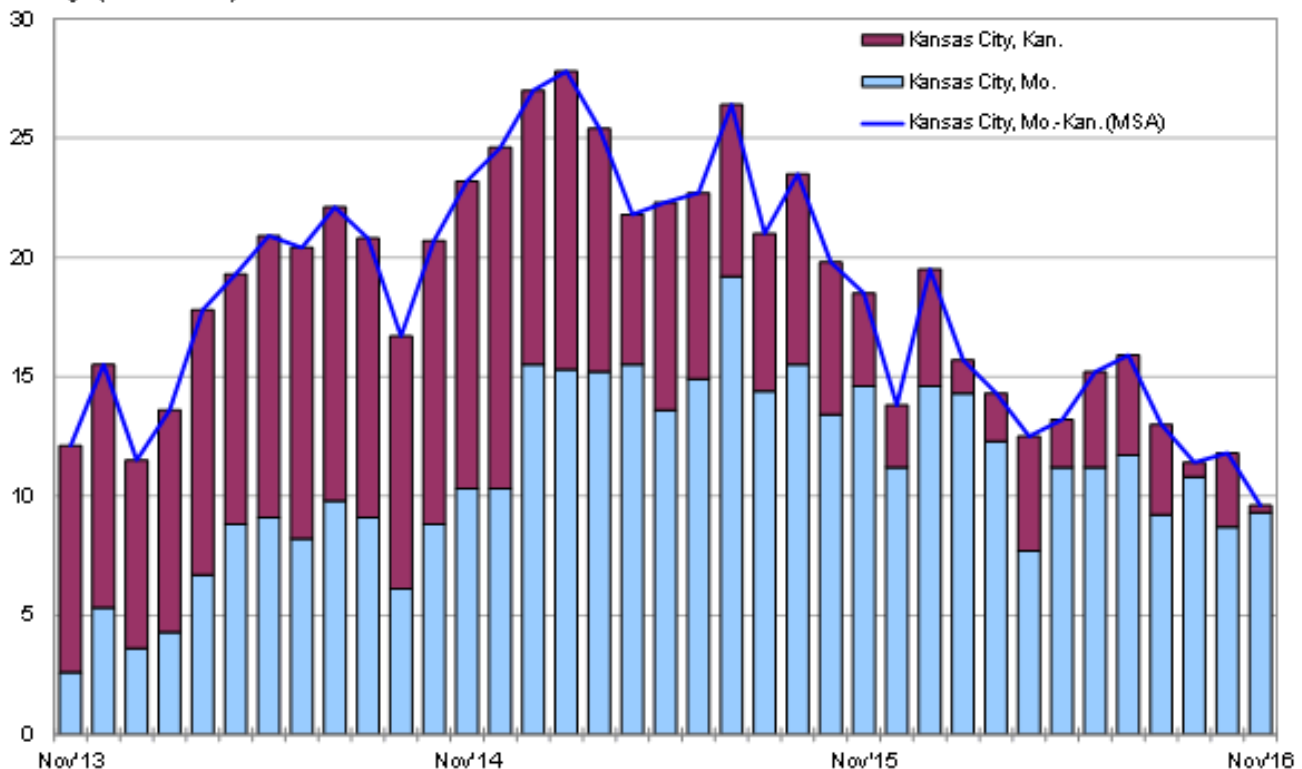
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## Kansas City Area Employment – November 2016

Total nonfarm employment for the Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) stood at 1,064,600 in November 2016, up 9,600 or 0.9 percent from November 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. During the same period, nonfarm employment nationwide rose 1.6 percent. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that annual job gains in the Kansas City metropolitan area dipped below 10,000 for the first time since May 2013. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#); the [Technical Note](#) at the end of this release contains metropolitan area definitions. Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, analysis is based on over-the-year comparisons.)

Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Kansas City metropolitan area and its components, November 2013–November 2016

Net change (in thousands)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Kansas City metropolitan area is comprised of two separately identifiable employment centers—the Missouri portion and the Kansas portion of the MSA. The Missouri portion, which had 56 percent of the area's workforce, was largely responsible for the growth in employment, adding 9,300 jobs (+1.6 percent) from November 2015 to November 2016.

Education and health services had the largest employment increase in the metropolitan area, up 5,200 jobs since November 2015, with all of the expansion on the Missouri side of the MSA (+5,600). This supersector's rate of local job growth, at 3.5 percent, outpaced the national gain of 2.6 percent.

Two additional supersectors added at least 4,000 jobs each since November 2015. The financial activities supersector added 4,100 jobs in the local area over the year. Both portions of the MSA contributed to the growth in the financial activities industry, as the Missouri portion added 2,400 jobs and the Kansas portion gained 1,700 jobs. Financial activities added jobs at a faster rate in the MSA (+5.4 percent) than it did nationally (+1.9 percent). Employment in professional and business services rose by 4,000 over the year, with all of the increase in the Missouri portion of the MSA (+4,300). The 2.1-percent rate of local job growth in the supersector compared to a national rate of 2.9 percent.

Two supersectors in the Kansas City metropolitan area had employment losses of more than 1,000 jobs over the year. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 3,400, with job losses concentrated in the Missouri portion of the MSA (-2,800). Locally, employment in this supersector declined 1.6 percent, while it was up 1.2 percent nationally. The information supersector shed 1,500 jobs (-7.6 percent) from November 2015 to November 2016, as both portions of the MSA experienced job losses. Nationwide, employment in the information supersector rose 0.2 percent over the year.

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**Metropolitan area employment data for December 2016 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 24, 2017.**

### **Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates.** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for metropolitan areas or metropolitan divisions upon request. Measures of sampling error for states down to the supersector level are available on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm). Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at [www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2016.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/sae/benchmark2016.pdf).

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on February 28, 2013. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

**The Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray Counties in Missouri; Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

**The Kansas City, Mo., portion** includes Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray Counties in Missouri.

**The Kansas City, Kan., portion** includes Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.

### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available online at [www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm). Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the Current Employment Statistics program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, the United States and the Kansas City metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Nov 2015	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016(p)	Nov 2015 to Nov 2016(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	144,122	145,052	145,920	146,399	2,277	1.6
Mining and logging .....	776	688	691	692	-84	-10.8
Construction .....	6,654	6,886	6,891	6,813	159	2.4
Manufacturing.....	12,317	12,307	12,289	12,273	-44	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27,596	27,281	27,465	27,919	323	1.2
Information .....	2,767	2,772	2,776	2,773	6	0.2
Financial activities .....	8,183	8,329	8,336	8,337	154	1.9
Professional and business services .....	20,081	20,451	20,601	20,669	588	2.9
Education and health services .....	22,569	22,738	23,050	23,145	576	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	15,034	15,748	15,518	15,327	293	1.9
Other services .....	5,634	5,700	5,715	5,709	75	1.3
Government.....	22,511	22,152	22,588	22,742	231	1.0
<b>Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., MSA</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	1,055.0	1,060.1	1,065.6	1,064.6	9.6	0.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	46.4	47.0	47.2	46.3	-0.1	-0.2
Manufacturing.....	75.9	75.5	75.8	75.9	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	210.9	204.9	206.1	207.5	-3.4	-1.6
Information .....	19.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	-1.5	-7.6
Financial activities .....	75.4	79.3	79.8	79.5	4.1	5.4
Professional and business services .....	186.3	187.6	189.9	190.3	4.0	2.1
Education and health services .....	148.1	151.1	153.7	153.3	5.2	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	102.0	105.7	104.0	102.8	0.8	0.8
Other services .....	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.9	-0.2	-0.5
Government.....	149.2	149.6	149.8	149.9	0.7	0.5
<b>Kansas City, Mo., portion</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	588.4	594.4	595.7	597.7	9.3	1.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	27.2	26.3	25.8	25.1	-2.1	-7.7
Manufacturing.....	44.3	45.3	45.3	45.4	1.1	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	112.0	107.5	108.0	109.2	-2.8	-2.5
Information .....	11.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	-0.9	-7.8
Financial activities .....	40.2	42.1	42.6	42.6	2.4	6.0
Professional and business services .....	91.2	93.1	94.5	95.5	4.3	4.7
Education and health services .....	82.4	86.2	87.9	88.0	5.6	6.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	62.9	64.3	63.1	63.3	0.4	0.6
Other services .....	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.2	-0.1	-0.4
Government.....	91.4	93.4	92.5	92.8	1.4	1.5
<b>Kansas City, Kan., portion</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	466.6	465.7	469.9	466.9	0.3	0.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	19.2	20.7	21.4	21.2	2.0	10.4
Manufacturing.....	31.6	30.2	30.5	30.5	-1.1	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	98.9	97.4	98.1	98.3	-0.6	-0.6
Information .....	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	-0.6	-7.3
Financial activities .....	35.2	37.2	37.2	36.9	1.7	4.8
Professional and business services .....	95.1	94.5	95.4	94.8	-0.3	-0.3
Education and health services .....	65.7	64.9	65.8	65.3	-0.4	-0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	39.1	41.4	40.9	39.5	0.4	1.0
Other services .....	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	-0.1	-0.6
Government.....	57.8	56.2	57.3	57.1	-0.7	-1.2

Footnotes(p) Preliminary